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A NEW MUREX FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY WM. H. DALL.

Murex petri Dall, n. sp.

Shell solid, when perfect with an acute produced apex of four or five whorls, followed by four ordinary whorls; nepionic shell with convex shouldered whorls with up to six rounded varices, spirally sculptured with rather prominent threads; color of the shell purplish-brown more or less minutely mottled or articulated with paler spots; surface with obsolete flattish spiral threads stronger on the backs of the varices, and, when perfect, also showing very minute spiral striation; whorls between the varices with a single not very prominent knob; varices flattish, with five or six projecting points or digitations separated by shallow emarginations and slightly excavated on the forward face; these projections are not recurved; anterior face of the varices covered with profuse crinkled imbricating lamellæ; a marked sulcus between the anterior digitation and the canal; aperture ovate, thickened with a projecting yellowish margin without any dentiform process; the interior shows about six nodular denticles on the anterior two-thirds of the outer lip; canal closed, rather long, sharply curved to the right; lon. of shell 65, lat. 32; of aperture lon. 15.6, lat. 11.5 mm.

Habitat, San Pedro, in rather deep water. Mr. and Mrs. Oldroyd.

This shell belongs to a group of Muricees which is exceptionally developed on the Pacific coast; having three varices and sometimes a basal tooth projecting from the margin of the aperture. Those

with the tooth belong to the genus *Pterorhytis* Conrad (long called *Cerostoma*) and those without a tooth have had various names applied to them from *Ocinebra* to *Pteropurpura*. Of the allied species *M. californicus* has scaly spirals of three sizes, ending in sharply pointed channelled recurved varical digitations; *M. triulatus* Sowerby has dark brown and white color bands, the shoulder of the whorls excavated, the large posterior digitation of the varices curved toward the apex of the shell, and the varix has no anterior sulcus next the canal. *M. carpenteri* Dall, is nearly smooth; thinner than the others, and with no knobs between the varices on the whorls. All have similar opercula of muricoid type.

A NEW LAMPSILIS FROM ARKANSAS.

BY JAMES H. FERRISS.

Lampsilis Simpsoni.

Shell sub-solid, elongated, slightly obovate, narrowed in front, and rather evenly rounded at both ends, somewhat inflated, having the greatest diameter at the middle and gradually tapering each way to the ends, feebly gaping at the anterior base and behind, beaks rather low but distinct, their sculpture consisting of ill defined, irregular subnodulous corrugations; epidermis well developed, in the young specimens projecting beyond the shell all around, slightly concentrically wrinkled, and showing the rough irregular growth lines; tawny with green rays and coppery beaks in the young, brownish or blackish in the old state; posterior ridge well marked in the earlier stages of growth. Hinge line evenly curved; pseudo cardinals reduced to mere stumpy vestiges; there are two feeble, remote laterals in the left valve and one in the right; epidermal matter folded in along the hinge line; anterior cicatrices rather deep, irregular; posterior cicatrices shallow; nacre shaded violet, bluish and coppery, iridescent behind. Length 95, height 50, diameter 32 millimeters. Spring River, Hardy, Arkansas.

This specimen seems to stand between *Lampsilis tenuissimus* and *L. gracilis*. The former is more compressed, has a stronger posterior ridge, is pointed behind, and is inflated at or just behind the center of the base, and gaps more decidedly behind. It has something the form of certain specimens of *L. gracilis*, but is more elongated and